ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 08 July 2024

ASX Code: CND

Capital Structure
Ordinary Shares: 578,000,343
Current Share Price: 3.6c
Market Capitalisation: $20.8M
Cash: $2.5M (Mar 2024)
EV: $18.3M
Debt: Nil

Directors
Matt Ireland
Non-Executive Chairman

Scott Macmillan
Non-Executive Director

Ricardo Garzon Rangel
Non-Executive Director

Contact Details
First Floor
10 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005
Australia

Tel: +61 8 6243 0429

condor-energy.com.au

Field Work on Main Reservoir Targets in Peruvian TEA Completed

Highlights

- **A geological field trip has been undertaken to support the work being done in the evaluation of the Peruvian Tumbes TEA.**
- **Field mapping, sample collection and paleocurrent measurements have assisted in building depositional models for the primary reservoir objectives, the Zorritos and Mancora Formations.**
- **The interpretation derived from the field work will be integrated with the depositional models being developed using seismic attributes within the 3D seismic data offshore.**
- **Major sediment input systems are recognised for both the Zorritos and Mancora Formations, delivering considerable thicknesses of potential reservoir sandstones into the Tumbes TEA area.**
- **Samples collected have been sent to the laboratory for analysis to determine porosity and permeability for reservoir properties and Total Organic Content and Vitrinite Reflectance for source rock properties.**

Condor Energy Ltd (ASX: CND) (**Condor** or the **Company**) is pleased to report progress in the work being done at the Technical Evaluation Agreement (Tumbes TEA) offshore Peru. Condor in partnership with Jaguar Exploration Inc (Jaguar) has undertaken geological field work in order to assist in the interpretation of the legacy seismic and well data already gathered on the Tumbes TEA.

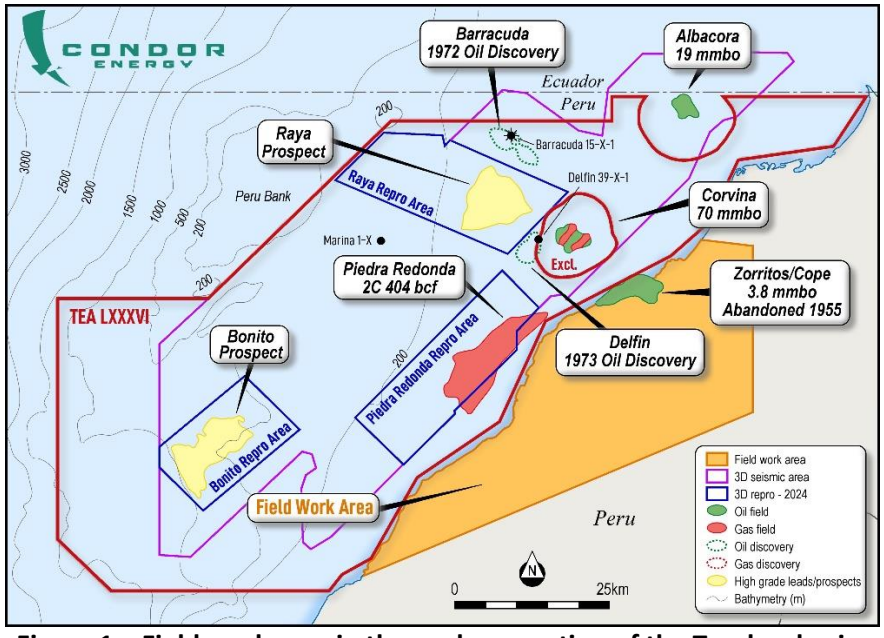

Figure 1 – Field work area in the onshore section of the Tumbes basin.

Condor Director Scott Macmillan commented:

"The proximity of the TEA adjacent to the onshore segment of the basin which hosts outcrops of the main reservoir targets provides us with an ability to study the depositional environment of the Tumbes and integrate this with the seismic attributes from the 3D seismic data into the offshore. This will provide us with valuable insight on the play fairways of our main reservoir targets and assist with identifying and high grading future drilling targets in addition to the Bonito, Raya and Volador prospects and Piedra Redonda gas field in our licence area."

Condor has identified the Zorritos and the Mancora Formations as the main reservoir targets[1]. The Zorritos oil play has been proven to be oil bearing in the Albacora and Corbina oil fields as well as in the Delfin discovery.

The Mancora gas play has been proven by the Piedra Redonda gas field[2] which contains a gross 'Best Estimate' Contingent Resources of 404 billion cubic feet (Bcf) plus 'Best Estimate' Prospective Resources[#] of 2.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of gas contained within the Company's Tumbes TEA (Figure 1). The Mancora gas play has also been proven in the onshore segment of the Tumbes Basin where additional gas discoveries have been made and tested adjacent to the TEA.

[#]Cautionary Statement: The estimated quantities of gas that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both a risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially recoverable hydrocarbons.

The Tumbes is a forearc basin which expands both onshore and offshore with both the Zorritos and Mancora Formations outcropping in the onshore section. In this context, geological field work was carried out in order to know and understand (through sedimentological and stratigraphic analysis) the sedimentary characteristics and, especially, the sedimentary environments of the reservoir rocks present in the basin.

The results obtained complement the mapping being done on the 3D seismic data, where varous seismic attributes such as spectral decomposition and acoustic impedence inversion are being used to build depositional models in the offshore section of the basin.

A generalised stratigraphic column for the prospective sedimentary sections within the onshore parts of the basin has been constructed based on the observations made on the trip (see Appendix). More detailed stratigraphic sections and interpretations of depositional environments together with measurements of palaeocurrents have provided sufficient information to build depositional models for the target reservoirs.

Depositional Models

Across the field area there is a general pattern of east to west sediment transport entering the basin which is consistent with drainage coming off the rising Andes mountains.

Based on the sedimentological and stratigraphic analysis, the onshore occurrence of the Zorritos Formation corresponds to two well differentiated fluvial environment deposits which feed into the offshore part of the basin (Figure 2). This interpretation integrates well with preliminary evaluation of the offshore section which shows that these river systems broaden out into major delta systems and

[1] See Condor's ASX announcement dated 4th of June 2024
[2] See Condor's ASX announcement dated 18th of March 2024

also shows evidence of other major river systems to the south which appear to have been now eroded onshore.

Furthermore, the identified delta systems provide turbiditic sands into the deeper parts of the basin flowing in a southwest direction influenced by coast parallel currents which flow from north to south. It is these turbidite sequences that provide the primary reservoirs for the offshore prospects.

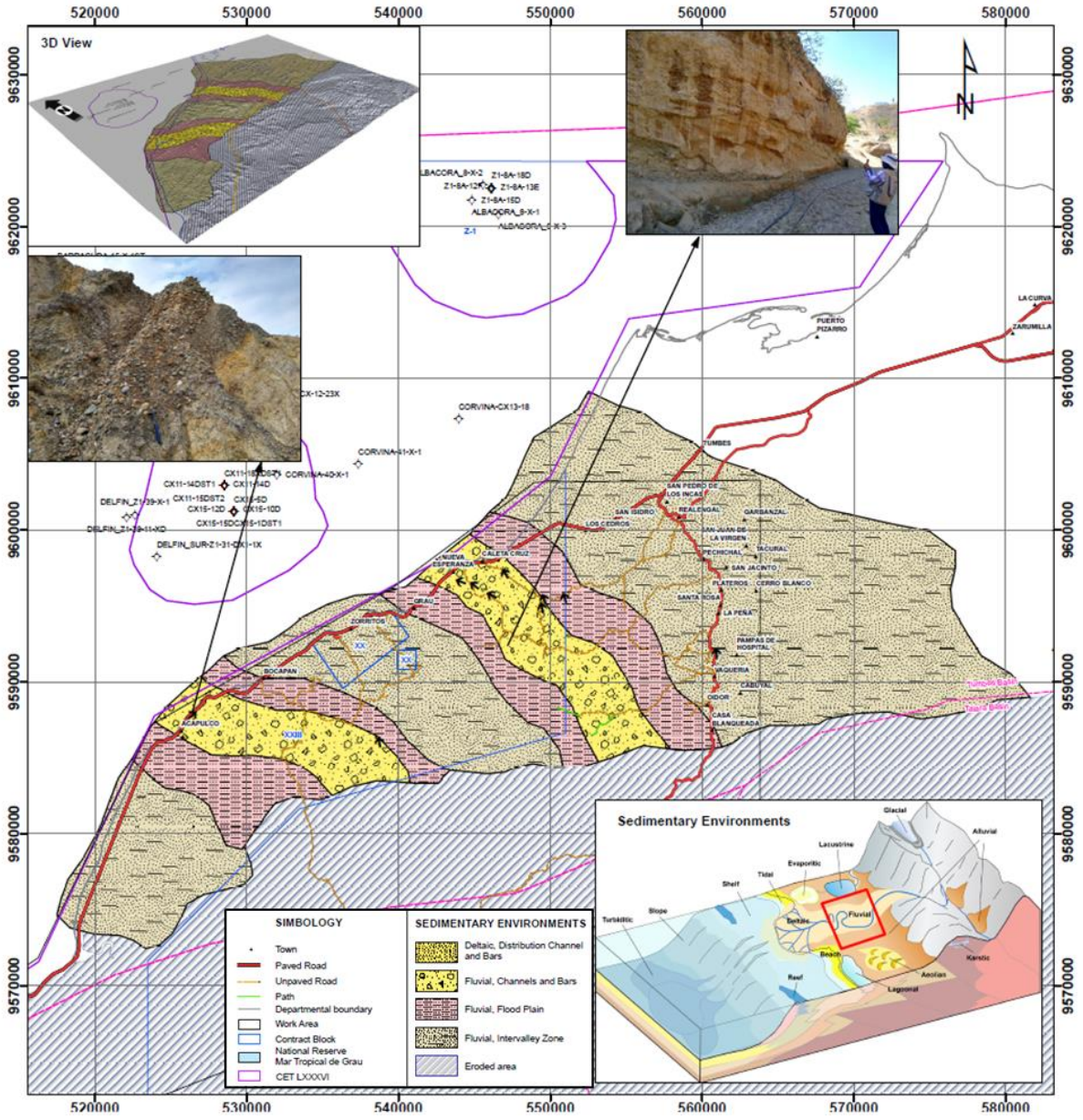

Figure 2 – Zorritos depositional model

Sandstones within the Mancora Formation are reservoirs in the Piedra Redonda gas field. The gas in the Mancora Formation is thought to have been sourced from shales within the same Mancora Formation and possibly also the underlying Verdun Formation.

The Mancora onshore depositional model resulting from the sedimentological and stratigraphic analysis (Figure 3) shows two major rivers feeding into deltas that deliver considerable volumes of sediments into the basin.

Integration of this interpretation with current observations of the offshore data shows that the southernmost delta could provide the sands that are now the reservoirs in the Piedra Redonda Field.

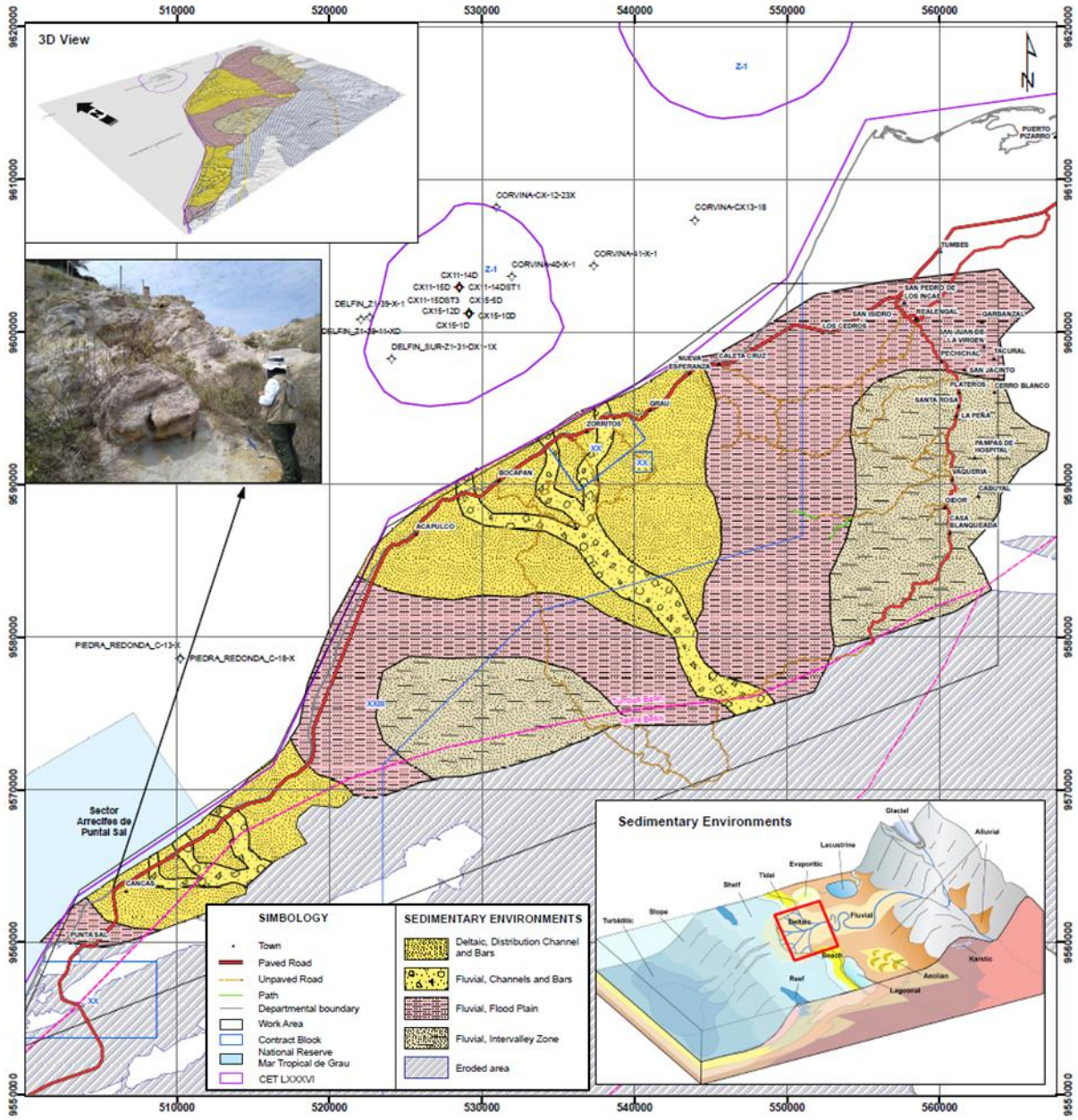

Figure 3 – Mancora depositional model

Results of the field work have provided valuable insight into depositional environments within the Tumbes TEA area and the trip has also allowed for the collection of samples of representative rocks of the different formations identified in the field.

These samples have been sent to the laboratory for detailed macroscopic description and to perform reservoir properties analysis (thin sections to determine porosity and permeability), and geochemical analysis for the evaluation of potential source rocks (Total Organic Content and Vitrinite Reflectance).

About the Tumbes Basin TEA

A Technical Evaluation Agreement (TEA) is an oil and gas contract that provides the holder with the exclusive right to negotiate a Licence Contract over the TEA area.

In August 2023 the Company, with its partner Jaguar Exploration, Inc. (Jaguar), entered into the 4,858km^2 TEA offshore Peru with Perupetro. The TEA area covers almost all of the Peruvian offshore Tumbes Basin in shallow to moderate water depths of between 50m and 1,500m.

The underexplored block is surrounded by multiple historic and currently producing oil and gas fields and contains the undeveloped shallow water Piedra Redonda gas field which contains 'Best Estimate' Contingent Resources of 404 Bcf (100% gross) and 'Best Estimate' Prospective Resources of 2.2 Tcf[#] (gross unrisked) of natural gas.

The TEA provides Condor and Jaguar with a two-year exclusive option (with the possibility of a further one-year extension) to convert all, or part, of the expansive TEA area into one or more Licence Contracts.

The TEA's two year work commitment agreed with Perupetro is summarised below:

Period	Term	Minimum Work Program
Year 1	Twelve Months	• Reprocessing up to pre-stack depth migration (PSDM) of 1,000 km^2 of 3D seismic data.
		• Amplitude versus offset (AVO) studies.
Year 2	Twelve Months	• Geological and geophysical studies, including 3D seismic interpretation, seismo-stratigraphic and structural analysis.
		• Catalogue of prospects and leads.
		• Integrated Final Report of the work carried out.

Condor is 80% holder of the TEA, with Jaguar and its nominees holding the remaining 20%.

Authorised by the Board of Condor Energy Limited.

For further information please contact:

Scott Macmillan – Director
info@condor-energy.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Scott Macmillan, Non-Executive Director of Condor Energy Ltd. Mr Macmillan is a Reservoir Engineer with more than 15 years' experience in oil and gas exploration, field development planning, reserves and resources assessment, reservoir simulation, commercial valuations and business development. Mr Macmillan has a Bachelor degree of Chemical Engineering and an MSc in Petroleum Engineering from Curtin University and is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE).

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APPENDIX

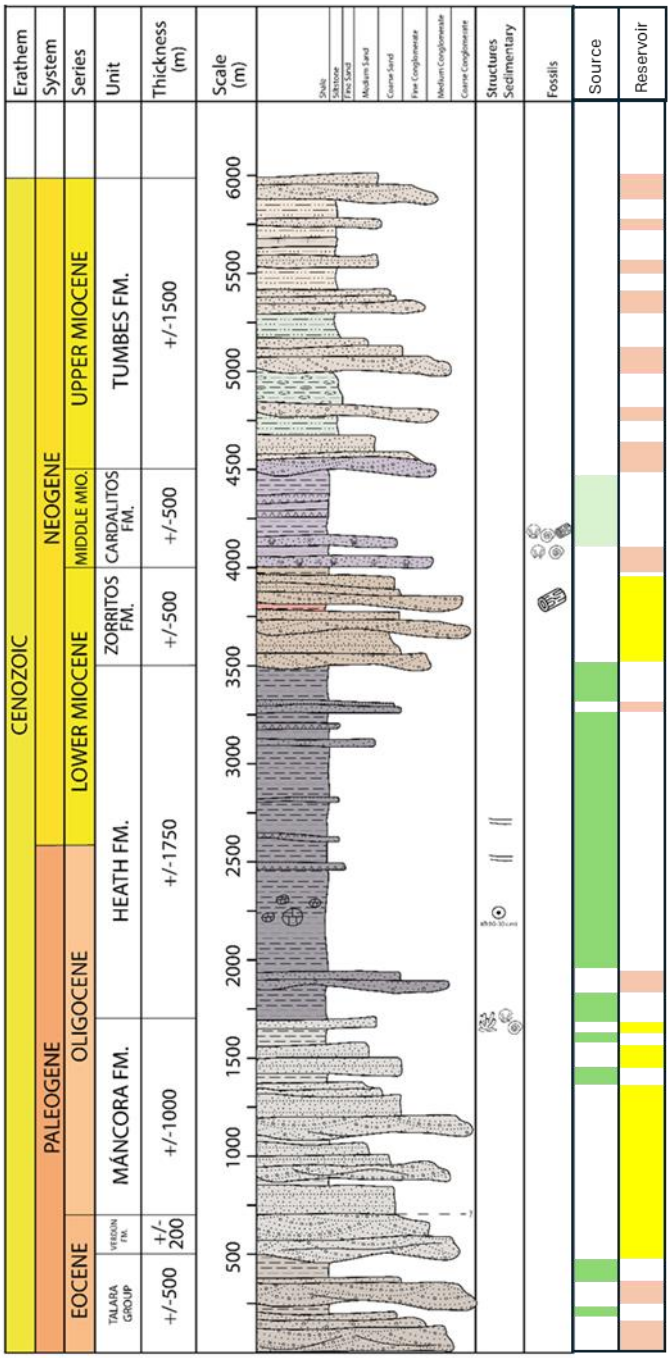


Figure 1 – Generalised stratigraphic column of the work area based on the geological cartography of INGEMMET (2021) and data collected in the field.

Zorritos Formation

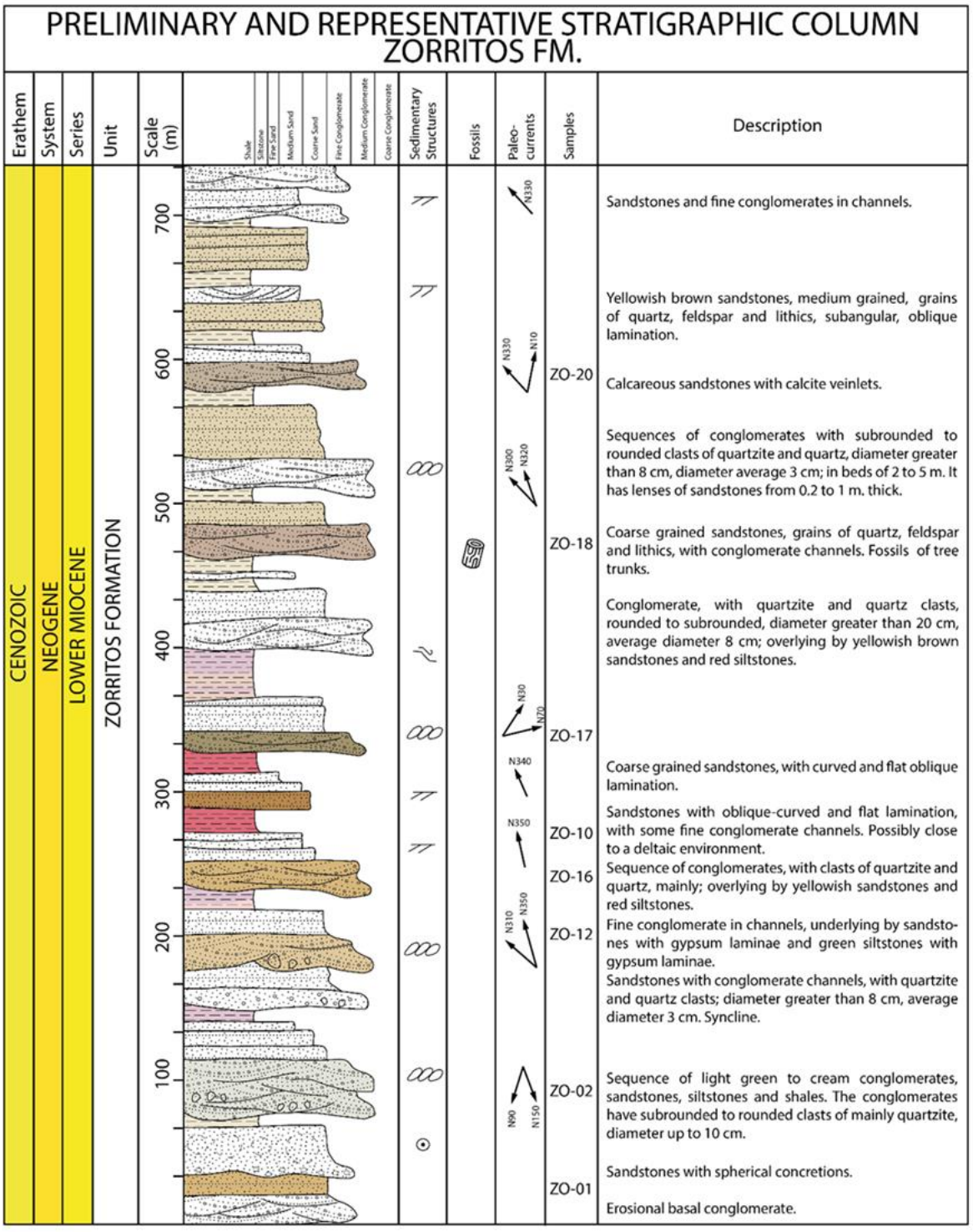


Figure 2 – Zorritos Formation stratigraphic column based on field work.

The lower (0-400m) and middle part (400-620m) of the Zorritos Formation are fluvial (river) deposits with alternating sequences of conglomerates, sandstones and shales. There are conglomeratic channels cutting through some of the sandstones.

The upper part of the Zorritos Formation (620m-735m) is a sequence of sands, silts and shales overlain by a conglomerate. This sequence is deposited in a fluvial and beach environment.

The Zorritos Formation in the onshore part of the basin is at least 750m thick. The sandstones have poor to good porosity and based on the evidence from some of the offshore discoveries the shales can act as intraformational seals.

Outcrop of conglomerate sequence followed by sandstones from the upper part of Zorritos Formation. Sector South of San Isidro and Miramar.

Sandstones, yellowish brown in color due to weathering, medium-grained, oblique-curved laminations. Upper part of Zorritos Formation. Pampa de los Chivatos Sector.

Conglomerate and sandstone sequence from the lower part of Zorritos Formation. Peña Negra and Acapulco sector.

Sandstone, medium to coarse grained, with conglomerate channels from the lower part of Zorritos Formation. SE of Bocapan.

Figure 3 – Typical Zorritos Formation outcrops analysed during the field mapping

Mancora Formation

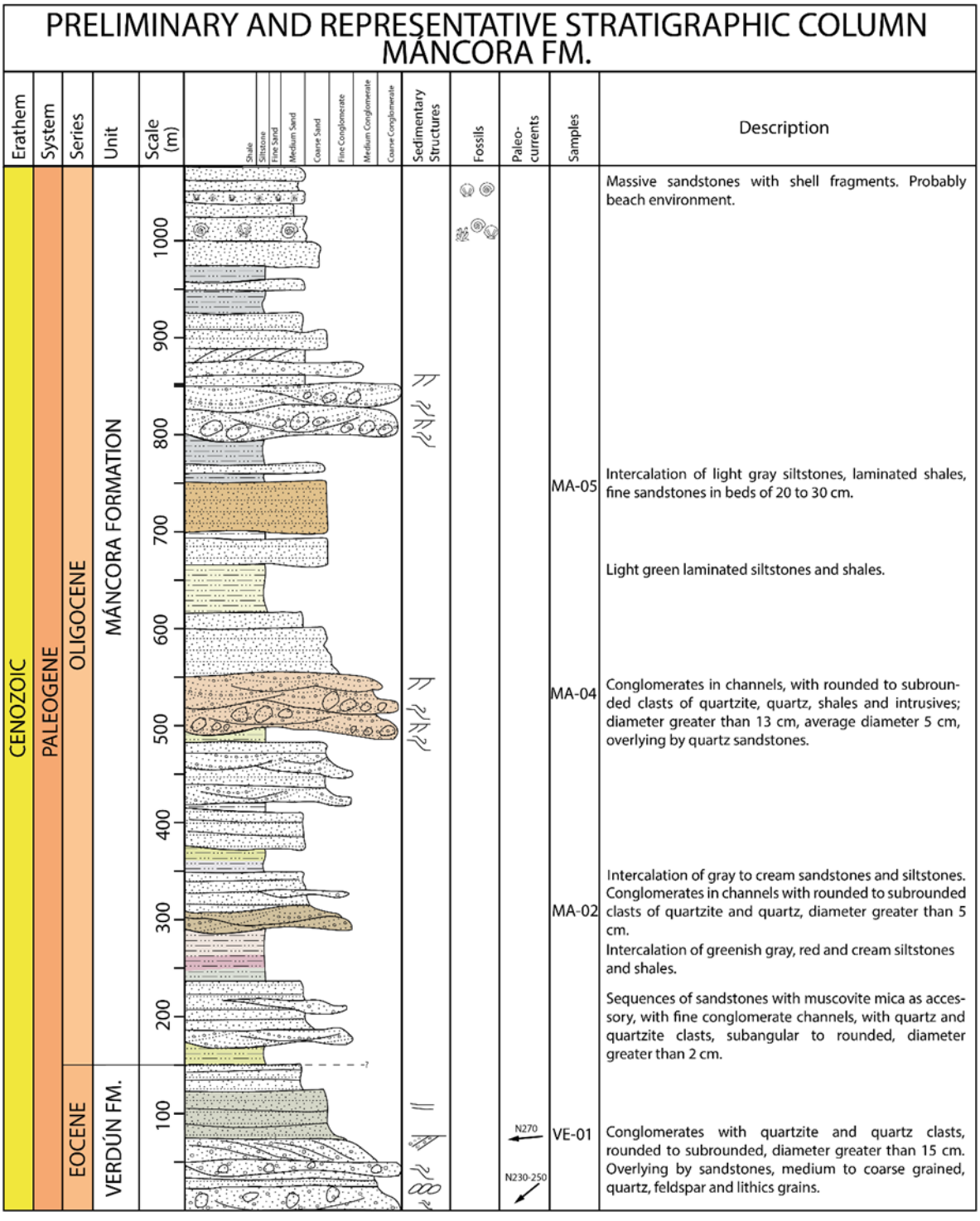


Figure 4 – Mancora Formation stratigraphic column based on field work.

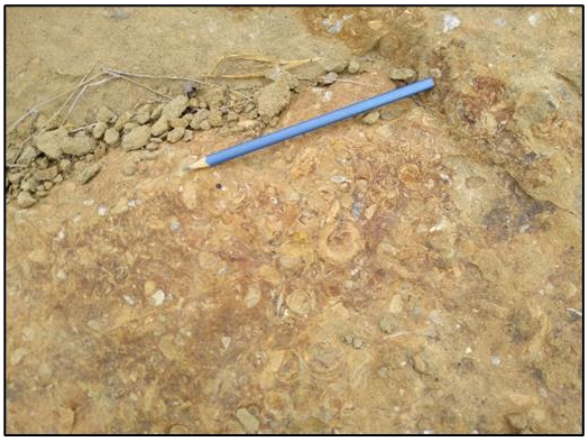
Based on the observations made during the field studies, the Mancora Formation is approximately 1,100 m thick in the onshore part of the basin (Figure 4).

The Mancora Formation can be divided into three sequences based on an interpretation of the depositional environment. The lower sequence (175m-490m) is predominantly sandstone with

occasional conglomeratic channels and was deposited in a fluvio-deltaic to deltaic environment. The middle sequence (490m-860m) is a series of conglomerate and sandstone channels alternating with shales and silts, this sequence was deposited in a fluvial environment. The upper sequence (860-1080m) also contains conglomerate and sandstone channels with interbedded shales however this was deposited in a fluvial-deltaic to beach environment.

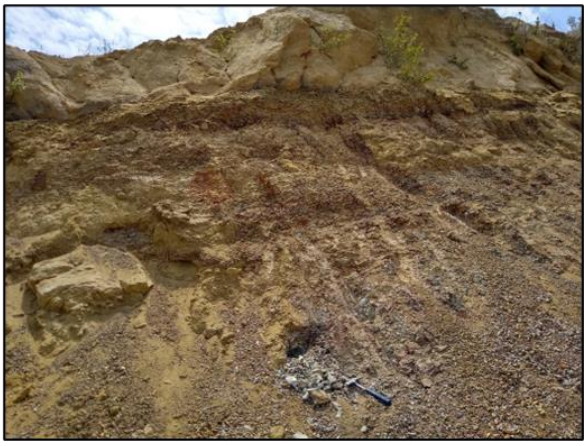
The sandstones and conglomerates which pre-dominate generally have moderate to good visible porosity and appear to have good permeability.

Ccoarse conglomerates in channels, followed by medium to coarse grained sandstones with conglomerate channels. Canoas Sector.



Medium to fine-grained massive sandstones, containing shell fragments. El Rubio Sector.

White quartz sandstones, with conglomerate channels. Cancas sector.



Gray siltstones and shales, with reddish-brown weathering, underlying sandstones with channels of fine conglomerates. Cancas sector.

Figure 5 – Typical Mancora Formation outcrops analysed during the field mapping